The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

NEW YEAR'S.

Something About the Customs, Ceremonials and Rejoicings by Different Races.

[Gordon Greenlaw, in Appleton's Journal.]

All civilized and semi-civilized races of mankind appear, as if by natural instinct, to have adopted either ceremonials, rejoicings, or an interchange of social amenities, at the inauguration of a New Year.

As the period of the demise of the old and birth of the New Year is not arbitrary, but merely marks the completion of the earth's revolution around the sun from any one point in its orbit back to the same point, or nearly so, the times of such so-called New Years vary. Thus the Christian, the Jewish, the Mohammedan, and the Chinese anniversaries, occur at different times.

We have in the United States a sufficient number of the first two and of the last named, to have their respective annual celebrations brought prominently under our notice; and speaking generally, these all make it a season of rejoicing and a social reunion.

The Jewish New Year, however, is attended by more strictly religious ceremonies, of long duration than those of other sects, and includes on some days a partial cessation from business, and a total cessation on others. With the Israelites, visits of congratulation and compliment are secondary to the religious observances. It is unnecessary to comment upon the usual manner in which the New Year is celebrated by the generality of the American people.

The Chinese who are so numerous in the State of California, and whose noisy demonstrations involve so heavy an expenditure of gunpowder, are reputed to consider it an absolute necessity to pay all indebtedness on this occasion, and that those who are positively unable to discharge their liabilities shall be free from them. This is the theory, but it would appear that association with outside barbarians has greatly tended to modify it in practice when abroad.

In their own native land the rule is carried out more rigidly, but such is the disgrace attendant upon New Year insolvency that suicides among the impecunious at that time are said to be frequent, a species of highmindedness that but ill accords with our generally received notions of Chinese ethics.

Amoung the English the festivities of New Year's Eve and Day are of a very ancient date. In the feudal times the head of the house presided at these merry-makings over a huge bowl of spiced ale somewhat strangely named "lamb's wool." Having first drank to the health of those assembled, he passed it around to the others. As each took the bowl to drink he pronounced the Saxon words "Wass hael," meaning your health, and from this sprung the name "wassail bowl." Numerous songs were sung, one of which, of Gloucestershire origin, contains the following verses.

"Wassail, wassail, over the town,
Our bread is white, our ale is brown;
Our bowl is made of the maplin-tree—
We be good fellows all, I drink to thee.
Come, butler, and bring us a bowl of the best,
I hope your soul in heaven may rest;
But if you do bring us a bowl of the small,
Then down shall fall butler, bowl and all."

The poor people carried round on the last day of the year a bowl ornamented with ribbons, and begged for the wherewithal to get it filled, so that they, too, might enjoy the wassail.

At the monasteries, then so numerous in England, the abbot stood behind an enormous wassail bowl, which was called in their ecclesiastical language, "Poculum Caritatis," and, having drank to all, the others drank in regular succession, the one to the other, until the wassail had gone the round of the tables.

A relic of this custom is still retained by the corporation of the city of London. A double-handed flagon of spiced wine is placed before the lady-mayoress if she be present, or, in her absence, before the presiding officer, and she or he, standing up and holding the flagon in both hands, drinks to the health of the company as called out by the toast-master. He then passes it to the person on his left hand, who, also standing, drinks to *his* left-hand neighbor and so on in turn until all have partaken. The ceremony is known as that of the "Loving Cup."

The ringing out of the old year and ringing in of the new has, among some of the Methodists, given place to *singing in* the the New Year, and in Yorkshire, England, is known as the Watch-Night Service." The congregation having assembled, and the usual services having been performed so as to terminate shortly before midnight a psalm is sung, after which perfect silence is maintained, each person being, or supposed to be engaged in silent prayer until the hour of twelve strikes. At the first stroke of the clock all join in the Wesleyan hymn—

"Come let us anew
Our journey pursne,
Roll round with the year."

etc., etc.

The introduction of religious services in connection with the advent of the New Year would appear again gaining ground —"improving the occasion," as it is termed by some, by urging on all a resolution to amend their ways and to reflect on the past:

"He that good thinketh good may do,
And God will help him thereunto;
For never yet was good work wrought
Without beginning of good thought."

Episcopal clergymen, of some of the districts where other denominations are gaining ground, have adopted a "Watch-Night Service," probably from motives of policy, but the movement is not general with that body in England—most of the clergy of the Established Church being opposed to it on the ground that the status of the church demands that it should be the inaugurator of any additional observances, not the follower of such as may be introduced by other sects.

The celebration of New Year's Eve and Day is much more marked in Scotland than in England, and its greater prominence may be in some sort attributed to there being no Christmas festival permitted by the Calvinistic *regime*. In this connection it may be observed that, to the same cause, operating upon the Puritan settlers of New England, may be traced the more notable celebration of the day in America.

Till within a very few years the drinking from the wassail bowl, at the passing away of the old year, prevailed in Scotland. In that country, as in some others which shall be nameless, excesses are too the order of the day; and, so general is the custom of indulging freely, on the plea that it comes but once a year, that, by midday, persons of standing and position even, may not unfrequently be seen in the streets of the larger cities, whose uncertain gait betrays the depth of their potations. Nor are these cases entirely confined to the stronger sex. The police have instructions, it is presumed, to be conveniently blind, so long as the the peace is preserved so that few arrests for intoxication are made.

The custom of "first-footing" is generally prevalent in the "Land o' Cakes." Parties, generally consisting of men only, with an abundant supply of whisky, visit the houses of their friends, as soon after midnight as may be, to wish them the compliments of the season; and the person who first enters the house for that purpose is denominated "first-foot." The toast most in vogue is, "A gude New Year to ye, and mony may ye see." Forty years ago a rule obtained in some sort that all ladies found out-of-doors after 12 o'clock to pay the forfeit of a kiss. As many parties were given on New Year's Eve, of course numerous of the fair sex were out after that hour, and none would venture to take their departure except in carriages, and even these were frequently stopped by parties of young men, and the inmates compelled to submit to the inevitable New Year's salute. As the melancholy prince says, "It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance of it;" but young men of that day were of a different opinion. The writer remembers being one of a party which stopped the carriage of Sir Alexander Keith, of Ravelstone. As there were four horses, and as the postilions drove very rapidly, the feat was not accomplished without considerable risk, two of the under-graduates being thrown beneath the horses feet. The carriage was stopped, however, and the old gentleman acknowledged the capture, and counseled the three ladies within to make no fuss about it, but quietly resign themselves to their fate. In this case most of the young gentlemen were personally acquainted with the baronet's family. This habit, admitted, however, of much abuse, and was the occasion of many serious broils, so that the people began to set their faces against the custom, and it has consequently of late years fallen into disuse.

Something About Dress.

A very clever writer in the Edinburgh *Daily Review*, in a series of letters on matters and things in general, has the following humorous observation on the styles of dress that prevail in civilized countries:

Our friends who come up from the country to Hallow Fair usually take advantage of the opportunity to rig themselves out in a suit of the latest fashion, incited thereto by the sensation they produce in Princes street by their rustic appearance. I don't know that their town made attire is always an improvement upon the native manufacture. We submit helplessly to the tyranny of fashion, when the smallest exercise of our own cool judgment would satisfy us that we are often sacrificing ease and comfort and economy for the sake of being neighbor-like. A Turk, or a Syrian, or a Hindoo has much better reason for laughing at our costume than we have for deriding our country cousins. Just think of it. Our coats and waistcoats must be tight enough to button, otherwise they are wrinkled and baggy. Well, there are many who vary in condition to such an extent that their clothes never fit. They may be stout when they got fitted, and in a few weeks their clothes are several inches too wide for them. Or they may be in poor condition when they pass through the tailor's hands, and soon their garments won't meet on them. Many a man can't eat a hearty dinner without letting out several buttons of his waistcoat. I once knew a newspaper editor, who could not write a leading article until he had eased his waistcoat and trousers; he had his brains in that locality, and they required room to work.

Why all this toil and trouble? Loose robes, such as they wear in the East, with a sash or shawl for a girdle, would fit and be comfortable, however much the wearer might shrink or expand in body. Then they would cover the knees and protect them from the weather; whereas, our fashion of short coats, under and upper, instead of protecting the knees, sends the rain dripping upon them, and makes them wetter than if there were no coat at all. Your robes of Eastern styleswould never go out of fashion, and would wear double the time that tights do. Then think of the comfort of throwing yourself at night—or by day either for the matter of that—when you are sleepy, and having your comfortable snooze without more ado. Why, what do we do when we want to go to sleep? We strip to the buff, probably take a sponge down or a rub with a wet towel, put on a night shirt, which sends a shiver through a delicate frame, and then perhaps mount to an enormous four-posted bed by a flight of steps, as if we were ascending a public platform, and finally plunge between a pair of cold sheets which communicate as bold a shock to the system as if it were to plunge into the sea. And we call this composing ourselves to sleep! It is much more like a design for murdering sleep. It may do for those who have a Napoleon Bonaparte or Dr. Candlish faculty for going to sleep at will, but it is a very strange way of wooing that coy maiden who personifies sleep.

The Orientals are more rational. When an inspiration of sleep comes upon them they don't forthwith proceed to drive it away by the laborious movement we go through at bedtime, but they draw their long robe about them, curl up their feet within its ample folds, lie down on their divan, and are off to the Land of Nod before a Western beauty could get her chignon taken off and her hair let down. Doth not nature itself teach you that this is the proper way of going to sleep? Look at your dog, if you have one, or your cat—everybody has a cat. What does Towser or Raudrons do when he gets sleepy? He just lies down and sleeps. And we think it a proof of superior wisdom to undress and dress again, and give so rough a reception to the tired nature's sweet restorer that she flies away offended. When I think how sweetly the subjects of the Sultan do compose them when wooed by "the balmy," I feel disposed to say with a staunch of "Moderae" member of the General Assembly, "Moderator, I love a Turk." It is the irrational costume that loads to the other irrational practice; and I don't expect that people will listen to reason about dress in this tailor and milliner-ridden Western world of ours. A couple of centuries hence the then editor of the *Review* may have a "local" some morning pointing out that the old file of the paper proves this journal to have been the first to urge the dress reform recently inaugurated. That is all the reward that can be looked for.

Great Snows.

"There's never a big snow till there's ice to bear it," say the weatherwise. Take some of the most notable snow-storms and try them by the rule. It will be found that they were usually preceded by intense and long continued cold. This was the case in December, 1835, rendered memorable by New York's great fire, when all the hydrants were frozen. The snow-storm which followed that "cold spell" was perhaps the heaviest ever experienced here. The storm of January 18, 1852, which gave one week of sleighing with the good old omnibus sleighs, over a bank of solid snow breast high from the Battery to Union Square—the finest "sleighing carnival" New York ever saw—was preceded by intensely cold weather. The snow of January 5, 1856, called the "biggest since 1835," was preceded by clear weather, so cold that the thermometer went considerably below zero in Boston. Just before a great snow-storm in the early part of January, 1864, four persons were frozen to death in Philadelphia, and the thermometer sank in St. Louis to the unparalleled point of 24 degrees below zero.

We might largely multiply these examples, but it is not necessary. When the inequality of temperature between a land so cold and a sea so comparatively warm has accumulated a condition of sufficient unstable equilibrium in the atmosphere that which overhung the sea comes running over the land. "Northeasters," as is now well known, start on their long curves from tropical seas. Striking our cold land winds they precipitate their own moisture. As it freezes into snow, in falling the moisture gives out its latent heat, which it has brought, perhaps, from the Equator. As the snow falls consequently the air gets warmer. Not only are general rules like these descriptive of most snow-storms; there are other accompaniments strangely frequent. Many fires usually precede them during the "cold spell," and usually some railroad accidents. This could be readily shown in detail, but the law which occasions the occurrence is obscure—if indeed it is to be sought elsewhere than in the rigors of the cold itself. Perhaps it will be sufficient to adduce as examples the New York fire of 1835, and the plunge of a railway train into the Hackensack river before the great snow-storm of March 21, 1861.

A Chaldean Account of the Deluge.

The London *Daily Telegraph* has received from Mr George Smith, of the British Museum, the subjoined account of the record of the deluge, which, as was announced a day or two ago, he has lately deciphered from the Assyrian monuments:

"The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long full account of the deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period of the city of Erech (one of the cities of Nimrod), now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly discovered inscription the account of the deluge is put as a narrative in the mouth of Xisuthrus, or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account transmitted by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history; but it does not differ materially from either. The principal difference is as to the duration of the deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, ect. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opens up many questions of which we know nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first time any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesis."

The actual duration of a flash of lightning does not exceed the millionth part of a second. But the retina of the human eye retains the impression of the electrical flash for a much longer period.

Disasters at Sea---Terrible Stories of Storm and Wreck.

From the New York Tribune, 28th.

"The Great Snow Storm of 1872," as we suppose our Christmas storm will be hereafter known in the chronicles of the times, seems to have extended nearly from the Gulf to the northern part of Canada. So far as we can learn, a line drawn from the southern boundary of Tennessee to the seaboard of South Carolina and curving downwards marks the base of the storm. Advancing thence, the snow clouds skirted the States bordering on the Mississippi, and enveloped the whole Atlantic coast from Charleston, S. C., to the British American Provinces. This is a very broad area; and the intense cold which preceded the storm in these parts was an accompaniment of it in every portion of the broad extent which it covered. Indeed, the low temperature seems to have originated in the extreme West, long before the snow began to fall. San Francisco reports of the 19th speak of thin ice being formed on shallow standing water in that city—a thing unheard of and one which astonished the gamins of the street, who were puzzled by the phenomenon. Of course, we have numerous accounts of snow-bound railway trains and distressed wayfarers. The storm has been one of great hardship on land and sea; it will long be remembered for its discomforts and desolation.

From the New York Herald, 28th.

The great storm has passed over, and, with a slight effort of the imagination, one may exclaim with Richard,

"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that lowered on our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried,"

The storm from the Gulf of Mexico in the South, and the Great Plains in the West, extended Northward into the heart of the New Dominion and Eastward far into the Atlantic Ocean. In the Southern and low valleys of the Gulf States it was rain; in the northern highlands of those States, including the elevated ranges of sand hills on which Columbia, South Carolina, is situated, it was rain, sleet and snow, and the same across the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, excepting the mountains, on which the snow predominated. North of the heart of Virginia it was all snow, and along and east of the Alleghanies from Pennsylvania northward the fall was heaviest. In the United States and the British possessions the area covered by this tremendous storm was probably not less than fifteen hundred thousand square miles, and the volume of water discharged over this area would be equal to the contents of a lake six feet deep and covering area as large as the State of New York. Such are the stupendnous atmospheric forces of evaporation and condensation, from which the earth receives all its supplies of fresh water and from which the mighty currents of the sea are kept in motion.

THE HAVOC AT MEMPHIS.

From the New York Tribune, 28th.

An accumulation of river ice, one mile wide, three miles long, and many feet in height, is a tremendous enemy when it moves. Just in this terrifying fashion the Mississippi, above Memphis, has been obstructed. The shore-ice, detached from up-stream, drifts down and locks with isolated sheets, forming a "jam," which reaches from shore to shore. On this other masses are forced by the swift current, until the pile mounts higher and higher, and extends far up the river. This vast mass at Memphis burst yesterday, being forced apart by a freshet which swept in from the Ohio. The monstrous barrier, torn into floating avalanches, crashed down upon the fleet of steamers below, grinding up twenty of them like eggshells. Boats and cargoes were swept away aggregating a loss of twenty millions. Due warning of the danger was given, and the crews and passengers escaped narrowly. The disaster is a great one; it adds another weighty item to the losses of the year.

The White House at Washington.

The President's Mansion at Washington cost the Government about $500,000. The decorations, furniture, etc., provided for its various inmates, have cost about $1,000,000. Of this million of dollars, in round numbers, more than one-half, or $617,107, has been expended during the last eleven years. The corner-stone of the President's house was laid at Washington, on the 13th of October, 1792, while George Washington was President of the United States. It was long in building, and when Congress removed from Philadelphia to Washington, in 1800, the White House was in a highly unfinished state.

The White House is not a success, in an architectural point of view. It is badly planned and badly executed, especially in the interior, and it is a pity that the British, when they burned the first White House, in 1814, had not also destroyed the plans of the architect, who rebuilt it after the same old designs. The house is constructed of Virginia freestone, which is not white, but a dirty brown, and extremely porous, so that it has to be kept constantly covered with a thick coat of white paint, whence, indeed, it derives its name. Even with this the house is excessively damp at certain seasons, with a chronic tendency to mouldiness. It is located in the west end of Washington, a mile and a quarter from the Capitol, occupies the front of a plat of ground forty acres in extent, which stretches down to the Potomac in the rear of the mansion. The building has a front of one hundred seventy feet, and is eighty-six feet in depth. The lofty portico in front displays four Ionic columns. The East Room (or grand drawing-room of the White House), is a fine apartment eighty by forty feet, with a ceiling of twenty-two feet, and richly furnished, as are also the smaller apartments on the first floor, known as the Red, Blue, and Green Rooms, familiar to the people of the Republic as the reception rooms at Presidential levees. The President's office is very inappropriately located on the second floor. The entire mansion contains barely twenty rooms. An extensive conservatory has been recently built as an adjunct to the White House, replacing an old and much inferior one, partially destroyed during the war.

How to prevent bad dreams—Don't go to sleep.

Death of an Irish Smuggler.

BY JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

In *Scribner's* for December there is the following graphic description, by Mr. Froude, of the death of a famous Irish smuggler of the 18th century:

It was a strange wild place, close to the sea, amidst rocks and bogs and utter desolation. Near it stood the wreck of a roofless church, and the yet older ruin of some Danish pirates' nest. The shadowy form of the brigantine was visible through the gray sheet of falling rain, at anchor in the harbor, and from the rocks in the entrance came the moaning of the Atlantic swell. Morty looked for no visitors on such a night, had neglected to post sentinels. The house was surrounded, and the wolf was trapped. The dogs inside were the first to take alarm. A violent barking was heard, and then suddenly the door was thrown open. Morty appeared in his shirt, fired a blunderbuss at the men who were nearest him and retired. A volley of small arms followed from the windows and slits in the wall. One soldier was killed and three wounded. The strictest orders had been given to take Morty, if possible, alive, and the fire was not at first returned. The house was evidently full of men: eighteen of them bolted, one after the other, in the hopes of drawing off the troops into pursuit. Each, however, was caught and examined, and, when found not to be the man whom the party came in search of, was let go. At last there were but five left in the house.—Morty saw that his time was come. He did not choose to be taken, and determined to die like a man. He sent out his wife and child, who were with him, with a request that their lives might be saved. The officer in command received them kindly, and gave them such protection as he could. Morty himself refused to surrender; it was determined to set fire to the thatch, and wild-fire was thrust under the eaves.—The straw was soaked with wet, and long refused to catch. At last it blazed up; the flames seized the dry rafters; the roof fell in, and, amidst the burning ruins, Morty and his four remaining companions were seen standing at bay, blunderbuss in hand. He was now desperate, and to save life, it was necessary to shoot him. The soldiers fired. Morty fell with a ball through his heart. Two of his comrades fell at his side; the other two were taken—the same two, it so happened, who had been Morty's companions at the murder of Puxley. One of them, Little John Sulivan he was called, was perhaps Morty's kinsman; the name of the other was Daniel Connell. The barony of Iveragh and Darrynane Abbey, where the Connells, or O'Connels, of later celebrity, had already established themselves, was but seven miles distant across the water; and it is thus probable, that Daniel Connel, who had assisted at Puxley's murder, and escaped the bullets at Cleinderry, was a scion of the same family which, in the next generation, produced the Liberator.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the brigantine, she was sunk, when daylight came, at her anchorage. The fire was extinguished; the ruins of the house were searched; and Morty's account-books (he was punctual as Dirk Hatteraick himself in his money transactions), his bills, notes, and papers were found uninjured. Among them were found letters from many persons of consequence in the country, showing that they were accomplices in the assassination of the revenue officers. Twenty ankers of brandy and some chests of tea had been destroyed by the fire.

Morty's body was carried to Cork. His head mouldered upon a spike over the gate of south jail. The rest of him was buried in the Battery. The prisoners can be traced to the jail; there is no mention that either of them were hanged, but of their further fate the records are silent.

So ended one of the last heroes of Irish imagination, on whose character the historian, who considers that he and such as he were the natural outgrowth of the legislation to which it was thought wise and just to submit his country, will not comment uncharitably. He had qualities which, had Ireland been nobly governed, might perhaps have reconciled him to its rulers, and opened for him an honorable and illustrious career. At the worst he might have continued to serve with his sword a Catholic sovereign, and might have carved his way with it to rank and distinction. He was tempted home by the opportunities of anarchy and the hopes of revenge. In his own adventurous way he levied war to the last against the men and the system under which Ireland was oppressed. When he fell, he fell with a courage which made his crimes forgotten, and the ghost of his name stills hovers about the wild shores of the Kenmare river, of which he was so long the terror and pride.

THE GREATEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN AMERICA.—The greatest work in the line of suspension bridges ever attempted in this country is the bridge from New York to Brooklyn across the East river, now being built. It will be supported by two great towers, which have a height above high water mark of 280 feet, while they rest upon foundations some 80 feet beneath high water. The height of the centre or main span of the bridge will be 135 feet above high water. The length of the river span will be 1,616 feet; of each land span, 940 feet. The length of the New York approach will be 1,441 feet, and the Brooklyn approach 941.—The total length of the bridge will be 5,878 feet. It will be amply broad, and will have foot-ways, carriage-ways and a railway track, all distinct and effectually seperated. It was begun in 1870. The tower on the Brooklyn side has a height of 140 feet; that on the New York side 50 feet above the water. It is conjectured that it will be at least four years before travel will commence upon it, and that it will cost over $6,000,000.

The boy that recommended a few drops of panegyric on sugar for the child of disquietude has his match in another, who, after successfully spelling "chicanery," defined it to be a "large coop to raise chickens.

Agricultural.

Changing Seed.

A change of seed in agricultural operations is almost always beneficial. Growing the same crop in one locality from the same seed, year after year, often tends to deterioration. The advisability of this change of seed from one locality to another is well instanced in the oat crop.—Seed grown in the cool atmosphere and soils of Northern Vermont and Canada is found to grow more luxuriant when resown in the Middle and Western States, and uniformly turns out heavier weight to the bushel. But if the seed is sown in the latter States, without new importation, the produce per acre and the weight per bushel gradually deteriorate.

The farmers of Bermuda always grow their potatoes from American seed, and never from their own seed. Hence, they are able to attain a remarkable success in potato culture, such as we never know here. Vegetable seeds should be changed frequently, and obtained from localities remote from the farm where sown.

The farmers of England, who raise excellent cereals, roots, and grasses, are very particular in the selection of seed, in procuring it from a foreign country, if possible, and in steeping it in liquid manure before sowing. In the north of Ireland, where flax is grown extensively, the farmers prefer seed grown in Russia or Holland to that grown by themselves, as they find the change very beneficial. The finest bulbous and tuberous-rooted flowering plants are annually imported into England, the United States, etc., from Holland and Germany, and the change is very beneficial for two or three years. Forest tree seed grown in the mountains of Tyrol germinate in other parts of Europe with much greater vigor than those of home growth.

Everlasting Fence Posts.

There is a peculiar satisfaction in listening to the conversation, or in reading the writings of positive men, of those who deal only with facts, and with such facts as have but one side and no exceptions. Such a man tells us, in the *Western Rural*, how to preserve posts for fences, &c.—He says:

"I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or quaking ash as any other kinds of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. "For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe:—Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rotten."

Sheep.

Some way or other agriculture seems incomplete without a flock of sheep. They are essential to the thick-set longevity of the old grass land, and all the world over, and in olden times they were esteemed as most important, and in the most improved agricultural country, viz: England; they are cherished by every farmer, from the highest to the lowest. The wool is one of the incomes that cannot be dispensed with, and the flocks are so managed that the tegs cut heavier and more valuable fleeces than the older sheep; in fact, teg fleeces in England not only weigh thirty per cent heavier than those of the ewes, but make more per cent higher prices. If any tenant farmer in the regular agricultural districts of England farmed without sheep, he would soon lose his crops, and nobody would rent to a man who did not practice sheep husbandry.—*Country Gentleman.*

Worn-Out Soil.

Our American farmers talk a great deal about worn-out soil, just as though land would not remain fertile forever if as much plant-food was returned to it as was taken out. In the agricultural directions of Europe a farmer is expected to constantly increase the fertility of his land instead of wearing it out. A Mr. Lewis of England, made experiments with soil owned in one family a thousand years. He sowed a piece continuously to wheat for twenty-seven years with an average of fifteen and five-eights bushels per acre. A piece in barley nineteen years gave twenty bushels per acre and a piece of grass for fourteen years gave twenty-six hundred pounds a year. This soil, consequently, repressed the condition and rotation as practiced; but similar land of the same farm to which fourteen tons of manure had been applied, produced thirty-six bushels of wheat and thirty-six bushels of barley; and with two hundred pounds sulphate, it produced forty-eight bushels of barley. This shows the value of manure in England and the increase fertility of its soil through the application of manure; and any farmer knowing cost of manure in his locality, may estimate whether it will pay him to use it or not, bearing in mind always that it is much cheaper and easier to keep up the soil than to bring it back once if it is impoverished.—*N. Y. Sun.*

JOURNEY OF LIFE.—Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years, at least one-third have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life, but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now become weary, and lie down and rise no more. At three score and ten a band of some four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873.

Home Reading.

The legislative bodies, Federal and State, will soon be at work again, the proceedings of which will be doubtless more interesting than those previous to the holidays; and all persons taking interest in public affairs should keep well-posted. It is a lamentable fact that a majority of our people neglect too much the cultivation of the mind, and remain comparatively ignorant of men and things, or have to rely upon others for desired information, which is sometimes given in good faith, and as often misrepresented for effect, one way or another. Thus the unwary are often misled, simply because they do not read and think for themselves.

There is too little home reading; heads of families should see to it that a taste for reading is inculcated among the children, and when they arrive at the age of maturity they will find much solace and comfort in the reading of good books and newspapers.

There is much truth in the following, which at the commencement of the new year, we lay before our readers, that those interested who feel disposed, may, perhaps, be induced to turn over a new leaf:

One of the pleasant and noble duties of the head of the family is to furnish its members with good reading. In times which are passed it was considered enough to clothe and feed and shelter a family. This was the sum of paternal duty. But latterly it has been found out that wives and children have minds so that it becomes necessary to educate the children, and furnish reading for the whole household. It has been found out that the mind wants food as well as the body, and that it wants to be sheltered from the pitiless storms of error and vice by the guarding and friendly roof of intelligence and virtue. An ignorant family in our day is an antiquated institution, It smells of the musty past. It is a dark spot which the light of the modern sun of intelligence has not reached. Let good reading go into a home; and the very atmosphere of that home gradually but surely changes. The body begins to grow ambitious, to talk about men, places, principles, books, the past and the future. The girls begin to feel a new life opening before them, in knowledge, duty and love. They see new fields of usefulness and pleasure. Let the torch of intelligence be lit in every household. Let the old and young vie with each other in introducing new and useful topics of investigation, and in cherishing a love of reading, study and improvement.

There seems to be a desire to change the manner of electing our Presidents by several of the most prominent members of Congress. It is said that Senator Morton will deliver a speech upon the subject, during the Winter session.

He is of the opinion that the present campaign has demonstrated that our elective system is thoroughly defective, that contingencies may arise, such as the death of the President elect or a close canvass, wherein the vote of a single State would be decisive of the contest; and wherein frauds, informalities, or irregularities, as Louisiana or Arkansas, would require that such a vote be set aside, which might precipitate a revolution extending all over the country. He will fight in favor of a direct vote by the people, with the abolition of the Electoral College, claiming that the latter is a cumbersome piece of machinery which has been long outgrown, and which was instituted simply because of a want of confidence in the people by the framers of the Constitution.

Our readers will remember the statement of crossroads politicians and political demagogues generally, that the public debt was about being reduced by Grant, in a very remarkable degree, and the inference drawn that probably the oldest person in the country might see the National debt extinguished, totally. Now we have it from the Secretary of the Treasury that the public debt instead of being decreased, has *increased* upwards of one million and a half of dollars, during the last *month*.

We have received the Catalogue of Wake Forest College for 1871–'72. The College is well-known, and stands high in the estimation of the public. It is favorably located on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in a healthy section. The course of study is thorough in every branch. Board can be obtained at from $7 to $10 per month. Spring Term opens February 1st, 1873. Address W. M. Wingate, Forestville, N. C.

GUILTY.—On the 4th inst., Stokes was found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel have determined to take a bill of exception, and steps will be taken to obtain a stay of proceedings and a new trial. Our readers will remember that Stokes shot Fisk, in New York, for which he was found guilty as above.

We observe the newspapers find no fault with the verdict of the jury, but have nothing favorable to say of Fisk.

DAILY SENTINEL.—The Raleigh *Daily Sentinel* is now issued by the "Sentinel Publishing Company," is much improved in every way. It is a very sprightly and newsy sheet, and ranks second to none. Josiah Turner, Editor. Success.

We are ruined not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants. If they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

The horse disease seems to have disappeared, and the animals are at work again.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.

1. The outgoing Common Council of New York city adopts articles of impeachment against Mayor Hall, which were promptly repealed by the Common Council recently elected.

3. Riots in New Orleans. Split in the Legislature. The Speaker, Carter, is removed.

6. James Fisk, Jr., shot dead by Edward S, Stokes.

9. Death of Major-General H. W. Halleck, U. S. A., at Louisville.

12. Duke de Persigny dies at Nice.

17. Unveiling of the Franklin Statue in Printing House Square by Professor S. F. B. Morse.

General Grant, on the requisition of the Louisiana State authorities, directs the U. S. troops to interfere, which secures the victory to Warmouth. Decision of the Supreme Court, U. S., that all debts contracted prior to the enactment of the Legal Tender act must be paid in coin if specially contracted in such.

23. Professor Panormo assassinated in Brooklyn.

24. Acquittal of Mrs. Wharton in Annapolis. Death of the German poet, Franz Grillparzer, at Vienna. Secretary Boutwell announces the suspension of the Civil Service Reform bill.

25. Genoral Ewell, of the late Confederate Army, dies in Maury county, Tenn.

26. Murder of George W. Watson by Mrs. Fanny Hyde, in Brooklyn.

19. Passage of the new Congressional Apportionment bill.

FEBRUARY.

1. Congress, by a strict party vote, approves of the Syndicate.

2. The French National Assembly rejects by a small majority, the proposition to change its seat from Versailles to Paris. Death of Dawison, the great German actor.

3. Great excitement in London about the demands of the U. S. in the Alabama question. Protest of England against indirect claims.

6. Governor Reid, of Florida, impeached. Opening of the British Parliament. Gladstone speaks against the demands of the U. S.

7. Death of Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore. Death of Ex-Senator Grimes, of Iowa. Steamer Colorado wrecked in the Mersey.

8. Earl Mayo murdered by a convict at Port Blair, Andamino Islands. The Legislature of Missouri resolves to pay the old State debt in paper money.

9. Passage of Sumner's Civil Rights amendments in the U. S. Senate. The Amnesty bill rejected.

10. Mayor Hall and others indicted by the Grand Jury.

19. The House of Representatives takes the duty off from coffee and tea.

22. Workingmen's National Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Judge Davis nominated for the Presidency. Temperance National Convention. Judge Black, President.

26. Commencement of Mayor Hall's trial before Judge Daly.

MARCH.

4. Presentation of the Japanese Embassy at the White House.

6. Defeat of the Mexican insurgents at Zacatecas.

7. France pays the fourth half-milliard to Germany.

10. Death of Mazzini, at Pisa.

11. The Erie Railroad Office taken possession of by the English stockholders. General Dix elected President of the company.

12. Election in New Hampshire. Victory of the Radicals.

14. Declaration of the United States Government that it must insist upon referring the indirect claims to the Geneva Arbitration. Passage by the French Assembly of a law suppressing the International.

15. Mayor Hall's trial interrupted by the death of a juryman.

20. Burning of the Art Gallery at Dusseldorf.

26. Wild speculation in Erie shares, which rise to 68 but recede. Earthquake in Ino county, California; 30 people killed.

30. Hurricane in St. Louis. Horace Greeley and other Liberal Republicans call for a representation from New York at the Cincinnati Convention.

APRIL.

2. Death of Professor S. F. B. Morse.

3. Earthquake in Antioch.

9. Death of Erastus Corning at Albany.

10. National Convention of colored men at New Orleans.

12. Burning of the Steamer Oceanic at Cairo. 70 lives lost.

13. Liberal Republican demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

25. The United States Supreme Court declares the interference of the United States against poligamy in Utah as unconstitutional.

20. An army train attacked by Indians near the Texas frontier. Destruction of a large portion of Jeddo by fire.

24. Messrs. Stevenson, Cline, and Dutron murdered by a mob near Holden, Mo. Active measures adopted in Spain against the Carlist movement.

26. Terrible Eruption of Vesuvius.

MAY.

1. Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. Opening of the Strasburg University.

3. Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States.

4. Defeat of the Carlists, who retreated into France.

6. Niblo's Garden destroyed by fire.

10. A second charter for New York city passed by the State Legislature.

11. President Grant takes a back track on the Alabama question. Great rejoicings in England.

13. Butler's Amnesty Bill passed.

15. Gerry elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut. State Convention at Rochester.

17. The steamer Tripoli wrecked on the Irish coast.

26. Death of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.

27. Death of Arch-dutchess Sophia, of Anstria, mother of the Emperor.

29. Congress changes the day of the Louisiana election to the first Monday in November.

JUNE.

1. Death of Jas. Gordon Bennett.

2. Death of Charles Lever, the English novelist. Death of Gerstaeker, the great traveller.

4. Death of Marshal Vaillant.

5. Radical National Convention at Philadelphia.

6. Nomination of Grant and Wilson.

14. Adjournment of the Spanish Cortez. A new ministry formed.

15. Reassembling of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. Workingmen's riots in New York. Opening of the Boston Peace Jubilee.

19. Exclusion of indirect claims by the Geneva Arbitration.

25. The U. S. accept the decision of the Geneva Commission.

27. Release of Dr. Hounard from the Spanish prison.

28. Treaty between France and Germany about vacation of French territory.

JULY.

3. Opening of the International Prison Convention at London.

5. Destructive fire at Constantinople. 1,000 houses destroyed.

6. Judge John H. McCunn, who was deposed by the New York State Senate for malfeasance, died. Great mortality in this city from the effects of the heat; 1,559 persons died in the week ending July 6.

10. Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, and indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees.

26. Assassination of President Balta, of Peru.

AUGUST.

5. Adjournment of the French Assembly to November.

6. Death of Devrient, the great German actor. Burning of Nishnei Novgorod, the Russian market town.

15. Burning of the steamer Bienville, from New York for Aspinwall; 34 lives lost.

19. Judge Geo. G. Barnard found guilty by the High Court of Impeachment, and deposed.

21. Radical State Convention at Utica; Gen. Dix nominated.

24. Burning of the "America" at Nangasaki.

30. Steamer Metis sunk while en route for Providence; 40 lives lost.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Dr. Shoebor acquitted of the murder of his mistress.

12. Death of Louis Feuerbash, at Nuremberg.

14. Close of the Geneva Convention. United States obtained 15½ millions of damages.

19. Death of King Charles XV of Sweden.

30. First appearance of Lucca in New York. Acquittal of Laura Fair at San Francisco.

OCTOBER.

2. Death of Professor Lieber, of New York. Crisis in Wall Street.

7. Sale of $5,000,000 of gold in Wall Street, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and purchase of $5,000,000 in bonds. Secret issue of $5,000,000 in greenbucks.

8. Radical victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska.

10. Death of Wm. H. Seward.

13. Wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer, Guatemala on the Mexican coast.

15. Opening of the first railroad in Japan.

21. The epizootic becomes epidemic. Suspension of horse railroad travel in New York. Emperor William, as arbitrator of the San Juan question, decides in favor of the U. S.

22. Burning of steamer Missouri. Great loss of life.

NOVEMBER.

5. Presidential election. Overwhelming success of the Radical ticket.

6. Death of General Meade at Philadelphia.

9-10. Large fire in Boston; 750 houses destroyed; loss, $75,000,000.

13. Severe gales in the Baltic Sea.

15. Evacuation of San Juan by the British.

16. Lerdo de Tejada elected President of Mexico.

21. Peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

22. Jay Gould forces Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Bonds from 83 to 230.

28. Burning of Lina Edwin's Theatre.

29. Death of Horace Greeley.

DECEMBER.

1. The French Ministry offer their resignations, but withdraw them next day. Stirring debates in the Assembly.

2. Congress reassembled.

4. Funeral of Horace Greeley. The Electoral Colleges deposit their votes for President. Governor Warmouth, in violation of the injunction of Judge Durrell, declares the results of the election.

5. Judge Durell calls upon Federal troops to enforce his order. Ward Hunt, of New York, appointed United States Judge, in place of Judge Nelson, resigned. Wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer, Sacramento.

6. Judge Durell decides against Governor Warmouth. Henry Rogers executed in Brooklyn.

7. Ministerial change in France.

9. The Louisiana Legislature convenes. Warmouth impeached. Pinchback declared Governor.

10. Fire in Fifth Avenue Hotel. 11 girls burned to death.

12. Death of Edwin Forrest, the tragedian.

27. Bismarck resigns as President of the Prussian Council.

20. Floods in England.

21. The French Assembly restores the property to the Orleans Princes.

23. Barnum's Circus, Grace Chapel and one building destroyed by fire.

26. Great snow storm in the Middle and Eastern States.

Asleep for Nine Years.

The Pictou *New Nation* prints the following, and Kingston people want to know who the lady in question is? A lady in Kingston has lately awoke from a nine years' sleep. She fell into a stupor awakening at noon each day to receive refreshments, which had to be fed to her, she not being able to move hand or foot, nor speak during the whole interval. If her attendant was not there when she awoke, she immediately went to sleep again, not awakening again until the next day at noon. Upon her recovery, she called for her clothes as if awakening from her usual rest, and upon her friends coming to see her, she would remark: "How old you have grown!" "How gray your hair is!" or "How wrinkled your face is!"—not remembering that she had been asleep for nine years. Her son who was quite a lad when she went to sleep, and who is now a man grown, she utterly disclaims saying he is not her son at all.

Snow has fallen every day since the 14th of November at Portage Lake, Michigan.

A blind woman in Canada, after a violent fit of weeping, found her sight restored.

A Louisville school-teacher corrected one of her pupils recently by pulling his ear off.

The King of the Sandwich Island is dead.

FROZE TO DEATH.—Mr. T. M. Vestal a member of the legislature of 1868, from Yadkin county, froze to death the night before Christmas. He lived only a few miles from Yadkinville and was found leaning against a tree.—*Raleigh Sentinel*

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—At a little after five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and in a very short time the building was a mass of ruins. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was at one time in imminent peril. The estimated loss is a quarter of a million of dollars. Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Davenport lost their diamonds in the fire. The musical instruments and music and the library were lost. Mr. Daly, the lessee, had no insurance. The valuables in the safe were lost. The theatre belonged to James Fisk's widow. Subscriptions have been started for the burned out thespians.

ATLANTA, Jan. 2.—The up and down passenger train collided on the Macon and Western Railroad, 37 miles from this city this morning. Eight negroes were killed and 10 or 12 negroes and three whites injured. Three cars and an engine were wrecked. Carlotta Patti and troupe were on board. Their wardrobe and piano are a perfect wreck. None of the troupe were hurt. Patti was active in relieving the wounded. The negroes were emigrating to Mississippi.

The Great Eastern Circus was lately sold at Selma, Ala. The elephant was bought for $10,000. Six bay horses brought $3,400. The den containing the lionness and cubs, $6,085. The Bengal tiger and leopards, $6,000. The buffaloes, $400 each. The ring horses sold at from $500 to $1,000 each.

The troops which have been operating against the Apaches near Camp Verde, in Arizona, have had many bloody encounters with them, killing many warriors, capturing many prisoners, and seizing large quantities of Indian supplies.

The breaking of the ice-gorges on the Mississippi, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers has caused extraordinary damage to property. At Pittsburg, Madison, Ind., Rochester, St. Louis, and Wheeling, W.Va., many vessels have been crushed to pieces, or sunk by the ice.

The debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during the past month of $1,684,307. Treasury balances—Coin, $74,359,275; currency, $,9,876,513; coin certificates, $23,268,000.

Miss Lizzie Spencer—a most estimable young lady, about sixteen years of age, and daughter of Capt. W. H. Spencer, of Augusta, Ga., died suddenly on Christmas morning, after being confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith, at Christ church, in that city.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—There was the heaviest fog of the season to-day. Few ferries are running. Fully forty thousand working people are detained by the fog. The streets are in a horrible condition. It is now raining, and the slush is ankle deep.

Five hundred and eighty more communists have been sentenced to penal servitude, and will shortly be conveyed to the French penal colony of New Caledonia.

At the New Year's reception of King Amadeus, His Majesty expressed himself as heartily in favor of the bill emancipating the slaves of Porto Rico.

The body of the second mate of the wrecked ship Peruvian, and four other bodies, were washed ashore yesterday at Cape Cod.

A dreadful murder was committed at Newark, N. J, in which a man beat out the brains of his mother-in-law with an iron bar.

At Baltimore, on Thursday night, an old lady of seventy-two was brutally murdered while her husband and daughter were away, the ostensible object of the deed being robbery.

An old woman died lately, at La Salle, Ill., aged seventy-three years, who had survived ten husbands.

A funeral party, at Table Mound, Iowa, found the grave-digger frozen to death at the bottom of the grave he had been digging for the corpse.

Seven hundred live turkeys passed through Lynchburg, on Thursday, going North, from Tennessee.

The steamship Minnesota, which has arrived at Liverpool, caught fire when five days out from the port of New York, and 150 bales of her cargo of cotton were destroyed.

AUBURN, Jan. 3.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon seven convicts escaped from the State's Prison here, by digging through a wall where the shaft ran through for the purpose of turning the machinery in the prison.

D. Jones, a jeweller at 279 Barrone street, was chloroformed, robbed of $22,000 in jewelry and money.

There is a great demand for woodchoppers in the northern counties of California at from sixty to seventy-five dollars a month.

The Texas railroads are carrying immigrants at two and a half cents a mile.

The World's Greatest Warrior.

An English correspondent gives the following curious sketch of Von Moltke, Germany 'sgreat general:

"While going to church I noticed near me the uniform of a general officer, some one who impressed me at first as the youngest, blondest, and slenderest general officer I ever saw, and I tried to divine how promotion could have been so rapid in an army where everything is regular. I looked again, and the quick elastic step, and slender, almost woman-like waist, contrasted strangely with the rank, which was to be that of a full general. On looking into his face, I was still more surprised to recognize General Von Moltke. We continued on to the chapel door together. He is a man of few words, of a singularly youthful expression of countenance and eye; and although one knows that he is seventy years of age, and heavy time lines mark his face, it is hard to shake off the idea that he is not a boy. He has a light complexion, a clear blue eye, flaxen hair, white eyebrows, and no beard."

The sharpest, so far this month, is the Troy girl who makes her unsuspecting father the daily bearer of sweet missives to a clerk in his employer's house. She pins the letter in the old man's cloak, and when he reaches the office and throws off the garment, clerk gets it and responds by the same carrier.

The Memphis *Appeal* tells of an Irishman who got laughed at for making faces over some persimmons, and who retorted thus: "Ye may grin, ye mutton-headed idiots, but I can lather the soul out of the man who spilt vinegar over them plums."

The store of Mr. Pat. Cline, Oxford's Ford, was destroyed by fire on Christmas night. The fire originated in a defective stove pipe. Insured for $3,000.—*Hickory Tavern Eagle.*

FOREIGN.

A Whirlwind of Fire in England.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, December 6.)

On Saturday a most remarkable phenomenon occurred at King Suttron, near Danbury, by which a man had a narrow escape. No less than seventeen trees were torn up by the roots, thirty-six more or less injured, and 116 yards of stone wall thrown down. About 1 o'clock in the day the people in the neighborhood saw something in the shape of a haycock, of great size, revolving through the air. It was accompained by fire and a great deal of smoke and sometimes was seen high in the air, and at others near the ground. It made a great noise, something like a railway train traveling, and progressed with rapidity. It passed over the estates of Col. North, M. P., Sir William Brown, Bart., and Mr. Leslie Melville Cartwright, sixty-one yards of whose park wall at one place has been thrown down from the foundation. It tore up one of the largest beach trees on Sir William Brown's estate and about twelve to fifteen tons of earth with it, and the branches were carried about in all directions. A man named Adams, who was breaking stones on the road, says he heard a great noise as if a railway train were coming up. There was a dense smoke, and a tree that he had been standing under a minute before was torn up. There was a heavy rain at the time, and a few minutes before a vivid flash of lightning. For a mile and a half there are traces of the destruction caused by the phenomenon, which seems to have traveled almost in a straight line from south to north. It was followed by a whirlwind that swept everything before it, and a pond it passed was dried up, stones carried a distance of forty yards, and railings knocked down. Frightened cattle ran about the fields, many of which are strewn with the branches of the trees struck. The people were greatly alarmed—some of them say the noise was terrific—and they thought the earth was about to open and swallow everything up. After traveling for about two miles the fire meteor seems to have expended itself.

In England, criminals who commit murder or other felony and get off on the plea of insanity are confined in an Asylum until they recover, when they are put on trial and if found guilty punished accordingly. There are so many people in this country, who commit murder, geting off on the plea of insanity, that some such practice as this is becoming necessary here to protect society from temporary insane people—or those who suddenly become insane from bad whisky or bad temper.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Times* of this morning says it must confess that the Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony to them between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by filibustering, as heretofore practiced in new countries by the great Powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

A great storm has occurred at Manila, destroying much shipping, and causing considerable loss of life. An uprising has occurred among the convicts of the Philippine Islands, accompanied by the killing and wounding of many Europeans and natives. The felons were pursued to the mountains and forests and large numbers of them killed or captured.

The Moscow *Gazette* has statistics of literature and education in Russia, by no means flattering. Of the population only nine per cent. know how to read. In Russia, outside of Moscow and St. Petersburg, there are 349 book shops and 236 libraries, or only 585 collections of books among a population of 55,000,000.

22,534 rag-pickers prowl the streets of Paris twice in 24 hours; they fill on an average 48,000 baskets a day; the average value of each basket is 30 cents, so that $50,000 are daily found in the leavings of Paris.

In the French army, where re-vaccination is not practiced, 13,469 deaths from small pox occurred during the late campaign; in the German army, where re-vaccination is compulsory, but 263 deaths happened from this disease during the same period.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Jno. F. Pawson & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be fifteen million dollars. It is reported that other failures will follow.

Henry Meiggs, the Peruvian railway millionare, recently presented President Balta's wife with $150,000 upon her birthday, while that lady's daughter received on that same anniversary a check for $50,000.

Unprecedented tempests have visited portions of England, accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Four Men to be Hanged, Convicted on Circumstantial Evidence.

Benjamin Shelby, Arthur Shelby, Ball Woods and William Smith are now in jail in Burnett county, Texas, under sentence of death, all to be executed on the 15th of January. They were convicted of the murder of Benjamin McKeever, solely upon a singular and perfect chain of circumstantial evidence. McKeever was shot from his horse at night and his throat cut, near the residence of the Shelbys, his body carried on horseback three miles and thrown into a cave. A large rock was placed over the bloody spot where his throat was cut, which precaution led to the arrest of the criminals.

A frontier man saw the rock had been recently placed there; it was removed, and the blood discovered. On a closer search a wad from a shot gun was found. Another wad was taken from Shelby's gun. Both were taken from the same paper. A copy of the *Chimney Corner* was found in Shelby's house with a piece torn out. The wads placed together and in the paper made the context perfect. Other circumstances were cumulative and the jury found them guilty. It is thought that neither the courts nor the Governor will interfere, and the sentence will be executed.

SCRIBNER for January contains the second part of "New Ways in the Old Dominion," one of the most elegantly illustrated and readable magazine articles ever published. Articles on "The Great South" by Mr. Edward King, will follow during the year, making it doubly valuable to the readers in the "Sunny South." Dr. Holland's great tale "Arthur Bonnicastle," grows in interest as it progresses, and is certainly a remarkble piece of literature.

THE FIRST CABINET.

THE MEN WHO SURROUNDED WASHINGTON.

Mr. Parton, in the January Atlantic, thus describes Washington and his first Cabinet:

Age had not quenched the vivacity of either of the four Secretaries: Jefferson, 47; Knox, 40; Randolph, 37; Hamilton, 33. When in the world's history, was so young a group charged with a task so new, so difficult, so momentous?

Such were the gentlemen who were gathered round the council table at the President's house in New York in 1780; at the head of the table, General Washington, now fifty-eight, his frame as erect as ever, but his face showing the decrepitude of a thousand anxious hours he had passed.—Not versed in the lore of schools, but gifted with a great sum of intellect, the eternal glory of this man is that he used all the mind he had in patient endeavors to find out the right way; ever on the watch to keep out of his decision everything like bias or prejudice; never deciding till he had exhausted every source of elucidation within his reach. Some questions he could not decide with his own mind, and he knew he could not. In such cases he bent all his powers to ascertaining how the subject appeared to minds fitted to grapple with it, and getting them to view it without prejudice.

I am delighted to learn that Mr. Carlyle can seldom hear the name of Washington pronounced without breaking forth with an explosion of contempt, especially, it is said, if there is an American within hearing. Washington is the exact opposite of a fell Carlylean hero. His glory is that he was not richly endowed, not sufficient unto himself, not indifferent to human rights, opinions and preferences; but, feeling deeply his need of help, sought it where it alone was to be found, in minds fitted by nature and training to supply his lack. It is this heartfelt desire to be right which shines so affectingly from the plain words of Washington, and gives him rank so far above the gorgeous bandits whom hero-worshippers adore.

On the right of the President in the place of honor, sat Jefferson, not forty-seven, the senior of all his colleagues; older in public service, too, than any of them; tall, erect, ruddy; noticeably quiet, and unobtrusive in his address and demeanor; the least pugnacious of men. Not a fanatic, not an enthusiast; but an old-fashioned whig, nurtured upon "old Coke," enlightened by twenty-five years' intense discussion—with pen, tongue and sword—of Cokean principles. Fresh from the latest commentary upon Coke—the ruins of the Bastile—and wearing still his red Paris waistcoat and breeches, he was an object of particular interest to all men, and, doubtless, often relieved the severity of business by some thrilling relation out of his late foreign experience.

Opposite him, on the President's left, was the place of Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in all the alertness and vigor of thirty-three years. If time had matured his talents, it had not lessened his self sufficiency; because, as yet, all his short life had been success, and he had associated chiefly with men who possessed nothing either of his fluency or his arithmetic. A positive, vehement, little gentleman, with as firm a faith in the apparatus of finance as General Knox had in great guns. He was now in the full tide of activity, lobbying measures through Congress, and organizing the Treasury Department the most unsuspicuous man in the administration, except the President.

As usual, his unseen work was his best. In organizing a system of collecting, keeping and disbursing the revenue he employed so much tact, forethought and fertility that his successors have each in turn, admired and retained his most important devices. He arranged the system so that the Secretary of the Treasury, at any moment, could survey the whole working of it; and he held at command all the resources of the United States, subject to lawful use, without being able to divert one dollar to a purpose not specially authorized. He could not draw his own pittance of salary without the signature of the four chief officers of the department—comptroller, auditor, treasurer and register.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Daily News.

A Terrible Mistake--A Man Taken for a Deer and Shot Dead.

On Monday forenoon last a most lamentable affair occurred in West Virginia, between Frankfort and Springfield, in the section known as the Middle Ridge, about fifteen miles distant from this city. Several gentlemen residing in that section of country were out hunting; among the number were Messrs. William Truax and Joshua Messmore. They had seen some deer and were chasing them up, but found this somewhat difficult, the deer at times getting out of sight. In order to make better progress in the hunt the members of the party seperated. Shortly afterward Mr. Truax espied through the thick wood and brush what he believed to be the hoof of a deer, and in the spur of the moment, thinking perhaps he might be able to shoot the (supposed) animal before it could see him (drew up his gun and fired at the object. A low groan greated his ear, and hurrying to the spot he found to his intense horror that he had shot and killed his fellow-sportsman, Mr. Messmore. The bullet entered his head just behind the left ear, and instant death was the result. Mr. Truax immediately called others of the party, who soon came up, and in a few moments these men, who a short time previous were joyous in the excitement of the sport, wended their way homeward silently and sorrow-stricken, bearing the remains of their unfortunate companion.

Mr. Truax, Mr. Messmore and a brotber of the deceased, were Pennsylvanians, who had been for some time in that region of West Virginia engaged in the bark business, the Messmores being employed by Mr. Sauax, who had large contracts for supplying bark. Mr. Truax is a middle-aged man, married, and has a family. Messmore was single, and about twenty-five years of age.

The Raleigh *Era* says: Old Doctor November, the old colored servant who has waited on the boys at Chapel Hill, and cleaned up the college rooms ever since Chapel Hill was a college, died in that place Christmas night at the age of ninety-seven. The college bell was tolled at his funeral. The Doctor's death will touch the memory chord of other days to thousands of young men and old men all over the South. The deceased was a servant of President Caldwell, of that institution, and we think originally belonged to the Hooper family.

The kitchen on the lot of Hon. Burton Craige, Salisbury, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning week.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

DIVINE SERVICE in Moravian Church at Salem, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 7, P. M.

Weekly Prayer Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meetings 1st Monday evening in every month.

Moravian Church Sunday School, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elm Street Sunday School, at 1 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held hereafter at the Presbyterian Church, in Winston, on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month, at the following hours:

Morning Service and Sermon at 10 o'clock.

Evening Service and Sermon at 6½ o'clock.

Congregational Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sunday at 3 o'clock. P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE in Methodist E. Church, in Winston, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8, A. M.

BARGAINS.—There are still a few good Bedsteads and Bedding, Mattrasses, &c., to be had at the residence of the late Dr A. T. Zevely.

☞ HORSES, BUGGY, SULKY, HARNESS, &c. Apply to

T. R. PURNELL,
or L. V. BLUM.

BETHANIA, Jan. 6th, 1873.

Messrs. Editors:—In the *Press* of January 2nd, you say "Christmas in the country was strictly a fireside enjoyment, as the state of the weather was such as to prevent the usual merry making."

Now it strikes me that in some neighborhoods there was a good deal of outside enjoyment, notwithstanding the cold, and among the rest the Sunday School at Bethania, with Mrs. Rights at the head, entertained quite a number of visitors on the evening of Christmas day, in the upper part of Messrs. Lash's store-house, lent them for the occasion, with a series of tableaux, representing scenes both *grave* and *gay*. Of the first was the "Captives in Babylon," and the latter, "The Young Lady that would have her own way."

The performance upon the whole was creditable to all parties, and was repeated two evenings afterwards, being well attended throughout.

So too, the Spanish Grove Sunday School had a celebration on second Christmas day, and although the ground was covered with snow, the people came from all quarters in their covered wagons, and the day was spent very pleasantly. There was an address, love-feast, and Mr. Dull's singing class sang a number of pieces suitable for the occasion, very well.

In another locality, on Christmas night, they had an old fashioned country dance;

"They danced all night till broad day light,
And then went home in the morning."

So says the old song, and so it turned out; but while all within doors went merry as a marriage bell, the poor horses stood shivering in the snow, with not even a blanket to cover them.

On New Year's night we had quite a turnout here in Bethania. At eight o'clock we had an old-fashioned Moravian love-feast, with buns that would have answered for a small loaf, accompanied with excellent coffee. At 10 o'clock a review of the past year; at 11½ the closing service for the year, and then the excitement of the ride home.

So, upon the whole, we see that the various localities have had quite a routine of enjoyments, in accordance with the taste of the people. L. R.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for his interesting communication, and hope to hear from him often.—ED.]

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE.—If the business men of Winston and Salem will permit us, the columns of the *Press* during the present year, will advance their interests in a remarkable degree. Strangers are very apt to judge the prosperity of a place by the advertising columns of its newspaper; and now is the proper time for every business man to have his name prominently before the public. Should our present columns not prove ample enough to accommodate our customers, we will enlarge. Unlike others, we say,—*let all speak at once!*

THE REPUBLICAN.—We inadvertently omitted to notice the revival of the *Republican* at Winston,—A. L. Stipe, editor, and W. A. Walker, publisher. Mr. Walser has retired to the shades of private life.

THE NORFOLK VIRGINIAN.—This ably conducted paper, which pays its visits to us daily, has, with the commencement of the new year, donned a new dress out and out. The *Virginian* is edited by that accomplished gentleman, Capt. James Barton Hope, and is one of the leading papers of Virginia. Long may this excellent paper enjoy its well merited prosperity.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—Thanks to a goodly number of our friends who have made their New Year's calls, at the same time liquidating their accounts. Long may they wave.

To those still in arrears, we would say: It is not yet too late to do good, and be kindly remembered by the printer.

THANKS.—Mr. S. T. Mickey will please accept our acknowledgments for several bottles of his excellent wines. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Mickey's enterprise in the fruit and vine culture is being properly appreciated.

On the 6th of January, 1766,—106 years ago,—the first tree was felled towards erecting the first dwelling in this place. The building is yet standing, somewhat enlarged, however, and occupied as a pottershop by Mr. Henry Shaffner.

We announce with pleasure, the prosperous opening of the Spring Session of the Female Academy, on the 6th inst.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The evening meetings during the week are very interesting and well attended. The officiating ministers being Revs. A. L. Oerter, E. A. de Schweinitz, and M. E. Grunert. We hope much good will result from the earnest manner in which the meetings are conducted.

SOLD.—The old Conrad & Douthit mill-seat, on the Yadkin River, in this county, was sold on the 28th ult., the purchaser being our townsman, R. A. Womack. A company have in contemplation the erection of a good merchant mill on the premises.

SALEM MALE ACADEMY opened with a good attendance of scholars on Monday last, and its prospects are very flattering indeed. Rev. Mr. Linebach, its Principal, and Mr. Knauss, his assistant, are fully competent and untiring in their devotion to the cause of education.

THE RICHMOND WHIG.—This sterling old journal has donned a new dress, with January 1, 50th year, No. 1. Well may the Old Dominion be proud of such papers as the *Whig*. We have had the *Daily Whig* on our exchange list for several years, and we prize no paper which appears on our table higher than that. Long may it continue in its career of prosperity and usefulness.

OLIVER OPTIC enters the new year with a splended number for the "boys and girls."

It is decidedly one of the most elegantly printed and cleverly conducted magazines for young folks that we know of. Oliver Optic and the *Press* for $4.00.

☞ See Advertisement of Sunday-school Entertainment.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—At the commencement of the 22nd volume of this excellent journal, the worthy proprietors have very much enlarged the paper and put on a new dress,—it being now the largest daily paper in the State. We are pleased to learn that the *Journal* is in a very prosperous condition, and the enlargement and improvement adds to its general appearance and usefulness. May it continue to flourish.

Miss Welfare's school is also well attended, and gives general satisfaction to its patrons.

Kernersville High School opened on the 8th inst. This School is admirably located and its Principals and Assistants are competent and energetic.

STATE ITEMS.

The Raleigh *News* says: There is a man in Alamance county who is 79 years old; has been married four times, all four of his wives are dead. He had eight daughters and one son, the son having died an infant. His eight daughters have been married, four of whom are living and four dead. His eight daughters gave birth to 73 children, 40 of whom have married and had nearly 400 children; of the 400 children, nearly all are young, but some have married, and raised some 50 children several of whom have married and had about 15 children. Five of these have also married, and raised about 6 children.—To sum up, this man had 4 wives, 8 daughters and 1 son; 73 grand-children, 400 great grand-children, 50 great, great grand-children, 15 great, great, great grand-children, and 9 great, great, great, great grand-children. He is now just old enough to marry again and probably will.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Since our article of Tuesday night was penned, four of the persons injured by the boiler explosion have died, to-wit: Lee Rudisill and Eddy Lewis, white, and Frank Thompson and one other, name unknown, colored.—The three first mentioned, after suffering untold agony, breathed their last late on Tuesday night. The fourth one survived until about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when, after experiencing tortures worse than death he expired.

The pupils of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute at Raleigh had a happy Christmas. Recently a number of the members of the Legislature contributed a handsome sum to give those unfortunate ones a good time on Christmas day. This sum was materially increased by the officers and teachers of the institution, and the little ones (and big ones, too) had a "fish pond" out of which were drawn many substantial and valuable gifts.

One Davis, a notorious horse thief and forger, was arrested at Weldon on Thursday last. It may be recollected that a Miss Davis, of Northampton, last summer, committed suicide because her brother had forged a note and induced her to sign it. This is the same man. A reward of $500 has been offered for him some time past.

The trunk lost at the Greensboro depot last October by Bailey, old John Robinson's travelling agent, and that had in it an eight thousand dollar diamond pin, has been found in the possession of Jim Smith, a colored man near Gardner Hill Mine.—The pin was found with it. So says the Greensboro *New North State*.

Only nine buildings are now standing in Charlotte which were erected previous to 1825, and only eight families are now living in the same houses in which they dwelt in 1840; out of the population which inhabited that town in that year, but 36 are now residing there.

The Greensboro *New North State* learns that the residence of Joseph Hoskins, at Bruce's Cross Roads, about a week ago, took fire from a defective fire-place and consumed one end of the house. Most of the furniture was removed.

Robert Love, of Chatham county, says the Greensboro *New North State*, is building a spoke and handle factory on Haw River where timber is more abundant than on lands on the sea shore.

The State Treasurer, on the warrant of the Governor, paid the reward of $5,000 offered by the Legislature, for the killing of Andrew Strong, one of the Robeson county outlaws.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of this State commenced its Winter term on Monday last, 6th inst.

Bayliss Henderson, the murderer, who escaped from prison, but was recaptured has been sentenced to be hanged on the 24th inst., at Webster, the county-seat of Jackson.

Inauguration of Gov. Caldwell.

Gov. Caldwell was inaugurated in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Raleigh, at 12, m., on the 1st inst., according to the requirements of law.

Previous to taking the oath of office, the Governor said in substance:

"In assuming this high and responsible office, believe me, I will ever make it a point of duty to take care of the interests of the people of North Carolina. I do not mean to act the part of a partisan in this office. Of course, where I have patronage to bestow, other things equal, I shall give such patronage to party friends, judiciously and in a manner consistent with the privileges of my office. I shall endeavor to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. When I cannot fill an office from our own party acceptably to myself I shall then consider it my duty to select a good man from the opposite party; and I know every good and true Republican in the State of North Carolina will approve my determination in this respect. I hope, however, that I will be able to find in our own party intelligent, well-educated, and honest men to fill these offices.

"I desire, in conclusion, to tender to you, and through you to the people of North Carolina, my most sincere thanks for the generous manner in which you bestowed your suffrage upon me for the highest office within the gift of the people; to give assurance that in the discharge of my duties I shall have an eye single to the interests of my beloved State and to all her citizens without regard to party; and while I claim no immunity from just criticism, I bespeak in advance a fair and honest judgment from the public."

At the close of which the oath of office was administered by Hon. Thomas Settle associate justice of the Supreme Court.

The other new State officers, excepting the Auditor, were then sworn in.

Below are the names and salaries of the Clerks appointed for the different State Departments: *Treasury Department*—D. W. Bain, chief Clerk, $1500; A. D. Jenkins, assistant Clerk, $1000; Joseph B. Martin, assistant Clerk, $750. *Office Secretary of State*—S. M. Parish, Chief Clerk, $1000. *Auditor's Department*—Wm. P. Wetherell, Chief Clerk, $900.

MARRIED,

On the 26th December, by Rev. Amos Faw, Mr. T. D. WELFARE to Miss SARAH JOHNSON, daugther of the late Alexander Johnson.

OBITUARY.

MR. EDITOR:—Many of God's providences are, to us, dark and mysterious. How changing are many scenes through which we pass, from sorrow to joy, and from joy to sorrow.

Our Saviour said: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."—Joseph's case, and the case of the Jew's deliverance in Queen Esther's time, are in point. But it is difficult for us, under all circumstances, to say, from the heart, sincerely: "Thy will be done." And yet "we know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

The death of Miss LAURA GLENN, daughter of Mr. Tyre Glenn, of Yadkin county, N. C., which occurred December 22nd, 1872, as noticed in a recent issue of the *Press*, suggests this train of thought.

She was highly accomplished, being thoroughly educated, possessing mind and qualities with the Grace of God, adapted to make the best of *life*.

She was a member of the Union Hill Baptist Church, an humble devoted christian, prepared for great usefulness; but the flower faded in the morning, and she is at rest. Who can estimate the loss of such, to the family, the church and the world. But God *means it for good*.

May He bless the bereaved, and supply the loss with His fullness. WM. TURNER.

In Memory of Lizzie Griffith.

Lizzie is gone, no line of praise
Can add to her felicity;
For she is happy, happy now,
To all eternity.

To-day her body is robed in white,
For the silent sacred tomb;
To-day her spirit took its flight,
To her eternal home.

A sweet foretaste of heaven she had,
While lingering, suffering here;
The angels watched around her bed,
The Saviour did appear.

Her words, how sweet their memory still,
To her remaining friends;
She meekly bows to the Saviour's will,
And bids them do the same.

Her friends will shed the bitter tear,
O'er her new made grave;
But all her tears are wiped away
By the hand that came to save.

In music here, she much delighted,
Which charmed and cheered her home;
Now still in death is the hand and voice,
Of her,—Oh how we mourn,—

But not as those that have no hope,
She lays her earthly music down;
She grasps a heavenly, golden harp,—
She wears a sparkling crown.

Father, mother, sister, brother,
Lay by your suit of mourning;
Prepare to meet your Lizzie dear,
With joy and rejoicing.

P. G. KERNER.

Kernersville, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1872.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Jan. 9.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	1¾
Lard,	12½@00	Bran,	1½
Pork	7@8	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@7	Wheat,	1 60@0 00
Veal,	6@ 7	Corn,	60@65 00
Mutton,	6@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@ 25	Rye,	80@0 00
Flour	3¾ @4	Oats,	40@ 00
		Peas,	75@ 00

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

BROWN'S WARE-HOUSE—TUESDAY'S SALE.

REPORTED BY E. M. CARTER.

Lugs—Common,	4¼ to 5½
" Medium,	5 to 8½
" Bright Smokers,	10 to 14½
Leaf—Common,	7½ to 9¾
" Medium,	9 to 11½
" Yellow,	15½ to 36

Fancy Wrappers would sell well. None on the market.

New York, Jan. 7.—Cotton, 20 a 21; Flour, $4 00 to $6 25; Corn, 70 a 75; Wheat, 1 41 a 1 50; Gold, 111⅞ a 00; Bonds; N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 8.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 20 a 5 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 70; Corn white, 63 a 65, yellow, 00 a 62; Oats, 48 a 00; Bacon, 7 a 10½; Whisky, 00 a 96; Lard 8½ a 8¾

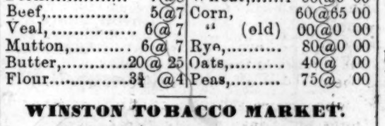
Charlotte, Jan. 8.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, 4 25 a 4 60; Corn, 0 70 a 0 75; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 90 a 1 00; Lard, 15.

Richmond, Jan. 8.—Wheat, $1 65 a 1 75 Corn 00 a 75; Oats 42 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 00 a 7 50.

Petersburg, Jan. 8.—Flour, 7 50 a 7 75; Wheat, red $1 60 a $1 70, white, $1 55 a $0 00; Corn, 68 a 70; Bacon, hog round 12 a 14; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $1 75.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8.—Bacon 12 a 15 Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 90 a $1 00; Oats, 65 $00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15 a 14 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 55 a $1 75

Plantation for Sale.



A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

CHRISTIANA & HER CHILDREN,

A CONCERT EXERCISE,

With Magic Lantern ILLUSTRATIONS.

ON NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14th, 1873, the Salem Sunday School expects to give the first of several Entertainments or Concert Exercises, based upon the second part of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

The use of an improved instrument, the "Sciopticon," has been secured, at considerable expense, from a house in New York, and the illustrations are expected to be of a superior character.

A liberal patronage is solicited.

TICKETS - - - - 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 6½, p. m. Performance at 7, p. m.

Jan. 9, 1873.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Martha Casey, Miss Sallie K. Henly, Miss Mallissa J. Phillips, Miss Susan D. Parnell, Miss Laura Shouse, Sarah Sink, Miss E. J. Smith, Miss Julia A. Whicker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Sandy Boyer, (col.) Charles Clinard, H. V. Clodfelter, 2, Wesley Fry, H. H. Holder, F. W. Harper, Joshua Hedgecock, W. A. Herman, William Jarvis, Milton Lam, John Tisinger, John Wright, William P. Waugh, Alexander Weesner, William Walker.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of business, on the 27th of December, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$216 239 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, &c.,	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts.	21,556 72
" " National Banks,	401 23
Current Expenses,	1,167 20
Taxes Paid,	990 97
Premiums,	5,000 00
Cash Items,	3,519 88
Bills of National Banks,	1,218 00
Fractional Currency,	400 53
Specie,	3,500 00
Legal Tender Notes,	27,000 00
	$433,994 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	11,000 00
Discount	4,997 14
Exchange,	427 06
Interest,	11,318 68
Profit and Loss,	478 68
Individual Deposits,	120,772 44
Circulation, Outstanding,	135,000 00
	$433,994 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1873.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, N. C., DECEMBER 10th, 1872.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem will be held at their Banking House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock, p. m,

W. A. LEMLY,
CASHIER.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell, on the 18th of January, one LOT, corner of Main and Belew's Creek Streets, adjoining the lot on which my Furniture Establishment is situated.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 27, 1872. 1-tds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

$1.000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S GAZETEER.

A book for advertisers, containing the name, location, population, branch of industry, and other information of importance concerning every town in which a newspaper is published in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS,

by mail. Address Publishers, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S AMERICAN

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

A book of 600 pages, with editor's and publishers' names, date of establishment, size, politics, subscription price and circulation of all Newspapers in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS,

by mail. Address Publishers, No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE

ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE.

A book of 128 pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York.** 2-4w.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* **Job Moses** *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE PILLS are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, } Nov. 22, 1872.

John G. Ector, and wife, Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiff*
vs.
David F. Brown, George W. Brown, and Nolan Brown, *Defendants.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the annexed affidavit and complaint, that the above named defendants, David F. Brown, Geo. W. Brown and Nolan Brown, are proper parties to this action relating to real property in this State, in favor of the above named plaintiffs, and that said defendants are not residents of this State; and that said defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, on motion of J. M. Leach, Plaintiff's counsel, Ordered, that the Summons herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, be served by publication of the same in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, State of North Carolina, once a week for six successive weeks.

Signed, L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court.
DAVIDSON COUNTY. }

SUMMONS.

John G. Ector, and wife Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiffs.*
against
David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, *Defendants.*

To the Sheriff of Davidson County,—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, the Defendants above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court of Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 10th day of January, 1873, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of November, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Nov. 23, 1872.-48-6w. [pr. fee $10.]

FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP, Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour, PEARL LARGE HOMINY,

BEEF TONGUES,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL,
L. V. BLUM, } Executors.

Salem N. C., June 6th. 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

NOTIONS

PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

WORTH & WORTH,

GENERAL

Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

Mental Photograph Albums,

At the BOOK STORE.

NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every department. In

DRY GOODS

the wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls,*** FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that cannot fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

AT ZEVELY'S

Drug Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 8 72.

Poetry.

The Seasons of the Heart.

Thro' clond and light,
By day and night,
Now fraught with smiles—now tears;—
Our joys to blight,
Our hopes despite—
Swift speeds the flight of years.

All nature smiles;—
Her face beguiles;
And songsters gleeful sing;
Our hearts are strong,
For every song
Proclaim the birth of spring!

The Summer comes;—
The wild-bee hums
Thro' field and wood, by streams;
The swallow roams;
While happy homes
Bask fair in golden gleams.

But Summer ends;
And Autumn blends
His varied hues, and seems
An omen meant—
A warning sent—
To tell of flitting dreams:

For winter soon
Will roughly prune
From woods, from fields, their flowers;
Their leaflets sweet
The storm will beat,
And blast with icy showers.

Nor years alone
Their seasons own;—
Our hearts must undergo
Now Summer's light—
Now Winter's blight—
Alternate weal and woe.

Humorous.

Bob went to Utah, married, got badly mixed, and became his own grandfather. Enter Sam.

"What's the matter, Bob?"

"Sam, who am I?"

"Why, you are yourself, Bob Harrison, ain't you?"

"No, far from it."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Well, sir, I'm so mixed up, I don't know who I am."

"Don't take it so hard to heart."

"I ain't, I'm taking it on the half shell."

"Well, sir, what's the matter?"

"Well, I'm married."

"Married! ha! ha! ha! why, sir, you should be happy."

"Yes, but I ain't."

"Why, all married men are supposed to be happy."

"Yes, but many are not so."

"Well, sir, as I said before, don't take it so hard; tell us all about it."

"Well, Sam, I'll you how it is. You see I married a widder, and this widder had a daughter."

"Oh, yes! I see how it is. You have been making love to this daughter."

"No, worse than that. You see, my father was a widower and married this daughter, so that makes my father my son-in-law, don't it? Well, don't you see how I am mixed up."

"Well, sir, is that all?"

"No! I only wish it was. Don't you see, my step-daughter is my step-mother, ain't she? Well, then, her mother is my grandmother, ain't she? Well, I am married to her, ain't I? So that makes me my own grandfather, doesn't it?"

A NEAT HIT.—Two well-known clergymen were conversing, when one startled the other by abruptly asking:

"Brother G., is it possible that you chew tobacco?"

"I must confess I do," the other quietly replied.

"Then I would quit it, sir," the old gentleman energetically continued. "It's a very unclerical practice, and, I must say, a very uncleanly one. Tobacco! Why, sir, even a hog would not chew it!"

"Father C.," responded his amused listener, "do you chew tobacco?"

"I? No sir!" he answered gruffly, with much indignation.

"Then, pray, which is most like the hog, you or I?"

The old doctor's fat sides shook with laughter, as he said:

"Well, I have been fairly caught this time."

A toper got so much on his stomach the other day that said organ repelled the load. As he leaned against a lamp-post vomiting, a little dog happened to stop by him, whereupon he indulged in this soliloquy: "Well, now, here's a conundrum. I know where I ate the baked beans, I remember where I ate that lobster, I recollect where I got that rum, but I'm hanged if I can recall where I ate that little yaller dog."

"Is my face dirty?" asked a young lady from the backwoods, on a steamboat running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty! No. Why do you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and every time he comes around he puts another one before me."

Girls should be warned of the risk they run in marrying railroad brakemen. An enthusiastic member of that fraternity, on being awakened the other night from a dream of an impending crash by a cry of pain, found himself sitting up in bed holding his wife by the ears, having nearly twisted her head off in his frantic attempts to "down brakes."

"See that lady going along there? I've kissed her a hundred times."

"What!" said the other, not knowing her, "that lank, scraggy, peaked-nosed—"

"Stop! great heavens!" cried the other, "that's my wife!"

Served him right.

The longest matrimonial engagement on record is that of a couple who were married at East Lynn, Mass., on Thanksgiving day. They were betrothed in 1817, and had been drawing out the sweetness of engagement season ever since.

An Irish soldier, who came over with General Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland, replied—"O yes, too much, I was in the hospital most all the time I was there."

A man in Pittsburg, Pa., who committed suicide, is advertised for identification as follows: 'Deceased has a moustache, five feet seven inches long.'

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government.
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road

now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO.,

to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market since the war Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purses, whether poor or plethoric. Our stock of Shawls has been carefully selected and is remarkable for variety of style, beauty of finish and cheapness of price.

NOTIONS.

Besides our usual stock, we have added many articles not heretofore kept in stores in this country. Our assortment is very large and we think it sufficiently complete to meet all the wants of our customers.

Boots and Shoes

Our Ladies fine Shoes are not bought in jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

—:o:—

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, DeLaines best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*,	Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors,
	Merinos, white and in colors.	

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of imporation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.** These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets,
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE. Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

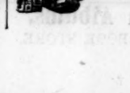
J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.
Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

FOR RENT!

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to
Oct17,1872-tf H. W. FRIES.



CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOKSTORE

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - **BOOKSTORE**

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BONNETS, HATS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜
Salem, N C., October 17, 1872.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

THE
Scientific American,
FOR 1873.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous perlodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Facts, Recipes, Suggestions, and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workman and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining, and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light, and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts, and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific. No person who desires to be intelligentiy informed can afford to be without this paper.

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In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co., are Solicitors of Amican and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send them a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge*, a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Gnide.

The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes**, Designs for **Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—One Hundred and Fifty Pages. on fine tinted paper, some Ftve Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate** and **Chromo Cover.**—The First Edition of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND just printed in English and and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS, of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

Musical Instruments AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE.
Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

"The Oldest and Best of the Eclectics"
1873.
Eclectic Magazine.

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Address,
E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 Fulton Street, New York.

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

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Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De parts every Friday, at 6 A. M.

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Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

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Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. De parts every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

Bedsteads and Bedding

FOR SALE.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

℞ No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

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